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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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A Mongolian Oath.

Ah Ching was in the dock of a London police court the other day, and Ah Sing was in the witness box. Ah Sing, as became a devout Chinese, solemnly took the usual saucer oath of his countrymen. "If I do not speak the truth," said he, "may my soul be cracked and broken like this saucer." Then Ah Sing struck the saucer against the woodwork, but the crockery happened to be of the tough variety which is seen in our coffee and cake restaurants, and Ah Sing had to exert all his strength several times before he succeeded in reducing the saucer to ruins. This solemnity, however, did not impress the magistrate, who decided that Ah Sing's story of assault lacked corroboration, and Ah Ching was permitted to depart in peace. Ah Sing left the courtroom with a remark that somebody must have hit him, for there was a hole in his cheek which was yet far from healed.

A TWISTED TALE.

Once on a time—this tale is true—
There lived an individual who
Believed his intellect held more
Than other men's did ten times o'er.
He had most everything down pat,
Enlightened folks on this and that,
And "pointers" gave to great and small,
This man who used to know it all.

He told the farmers how to till
Their fields, their bins to overfill;
He told the merchants how to sell
Their goods that they their gains might swell:
He told the writers what to write
If they the people would delight:
Prosperity to them would fall
Who heeded him who knew it all.

Much of his precious time was spent
In howling at the government,
And Providence he'd often rake
For making some great big mistake.
There wasn't anything but what
He thought he knew it to a dot,
And wisdom waited at the call
Of him who used to know it all.

But strange as it may seem to you—
'Tis no more strange than it is true—
This man ne'er did a single deed
To prove to other folks that he'd
The brains whereby he could invent
A plan to make a single cent.
Good luck it seemed would not befall
This man who used to know it all.

One day he saw—this knowing fool—
A farmer try to lead a mule.
The mule was stubborn-like and slow,
And finally refused to go.
And as the farmer pulled and swore
The mule hung backward all the more
"It won't do any good to maul
The brute," said he who knew it all.

"But I've a little plan, you bet!
To make that mule get up and get!
I'll neither beat, nor flog, nor flail
The beast, I'll simply twist his tail!"
The farmer said: "It will not do."
The wise man said he guessed he knew
Biff! Bang!! The funeral was small
Of him who used to know it all.

There may not be a moral here,
But yet this thought is pretty clear,
We're very, *very*, VERY wise,
But yet some day to our surprise
We may bump up against a *fact*,
And get our dome of wisdom cracked

'Twere well to now and then recall
The tale of him who knew it all.
—Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Times.

OVER THE WIRE.

Familiar Telegraph Talk As It Looks in Typo.

Many Abbreviations and What They Mean—How an Operator Judges of a Fellow Laborer's Temperament and Sentiments—Some Short Stories.

There are pairs of men who have been in daily communication with each other over the same telegraph wire for years, and who have never seen each other. Each is well acquainted with the other's temperament, his moods, his disposition, and his sentiments. Telegraph instruments and telegraph wires are unfeeling and stolid-looking things. Yet, through them a man is able to convey emotions of sorrow or joy almost as plainly as they may be expressed facially. The fact is perfectly palpable to the man at one end of the wire, while he is receiving dispatches, that the man who is sending them is ill or well, or—though the sender may make use of no terms of friendliness or of swear words—that he is in good temper or bad.

In their conversation telegraphers use a system of abbreviations which enables them to say considerable more in a certain period of time than they otherwise could. It is not quite as compact as the Phillips code, but answers their requirements very well. Their morning greeting to a friend in a distant city is usually "g. m.," and the farewell in the evening "g. n.," the letters of course standing for good morning and good night. The salutation may be accompanied by an inquiry by one as to the health of the other, which would be expressed thus: "Hw r u ts mng?" And the answer would be: "Im pty wl; hw r u?" or "I'm nt ffg vy wl; fraid I've gt t malaria."

By the time these courtesies have taken place some early messages have come from the receiving department or from some other wire, and the man before whom they are placed says: "Wl, hrs a fu; gol darn ts everlastin grind. I wish I ws rich." And the other man says: "No rest for wicked, min pen," the last words indicating that he wants the sender to wait a minute while he adjusts and tests his pen. Presently he clicks out "g. a.," meaning "Go ahead," and the days work has begun.

Operators laugh over the wire, or rather they convey the fact that they are amused. They do this by telegraphing "ha! ha!" Very great amusement is indicated by sending "ha" slowly and repeating it several times, and a smile is expressed by sending "ha" once or perhaps twice. Transmitting it slowly and repeating it tells the perpetrator of the joke at the other end of the wire that the listener is leaning back in his chair and laughing long and heartily.

When the feeling between two operators in two cities, instead of being that of gentle affection, is that of strong dislike, the fact can be made just as apparent as though they were within a few feet of each other. No personal collision can occur, of course. This is one of the drawbacks. But a man can call names and make threats over a wire with almost the same facility as by word of mouth. One of the favorite resorts when two operators are quarreling is that known as "fighting circuit." Not much is accomplished by this, however, for when two operators strive at the same time to call names over a wire neither can succeed.

Telegraphers have an old story about "fighting circuit." James Austin, who is located on Newspaper row, who is a Canadian by birth, brought the story to this city, one of the operators in the story being located at Toronto and the other at Buffalo. After a successful exchange of uncomplimentary remarks, they began to fight for the circuit—that is, they both tried to send epithets over the wire at once. They fought for some time. Neither would yield. The man at Toronto, who was old and astute, saw that the man at Buffalo was young and stubborn and was in for an all-night struggle. The Toronto man looked around for a proxy. He found it in the clock wire, which was a wire attached to the clock's pendulum, the swaying of which acted to open and close the circuit. He connected the Buffalo wire with the clock wire and went home to bed, leaving the Buffalo man valorously battling with the tick-tick-tick-tick of the clock. The story concludes with the veracious statement that when the Toronto man reached the office the next morning he heard the Buffalo man still fighting the clock, and that when the former disconnected the clock wire and closed the circuit the latter snapped out triumphantly: "I downed you at last, did I?"

"Fighting circuit" is probably the most annoying occupation there is. The very impotency, the very futility of it is maddening. Here is a man who has offered a grievous insult. Yet the insultee cannot get at the insulter to kick him. They may be separated by thousands of miles. The practice of calling hard names is not infrequent, possibly, for that reason. "Fighting circuit" has several times driven men to the verge of frenzy. There is on record in the archives of the Western Union office in New York the tale of an excitable operator who, after a long and unsuccessful struggle to say something mean to a man in Albany whom he hated, and who at the same time was trying to say something mean to him, suddenly arose from his chair and darted from the operating-room in New York city and ran down the stairs into the street.

There he gazed wildly around, looking for some object on which to vent his anger. Near him a peaceable, mild-looking gentleman was having his boots polished. The unhappy operator rushed at him, struck him in the face, and shouted: "Blank, blank you, you're always getting your boots blacked." But that was in the old days.

Not always, however, have differences arising over a wire been without a bloodless termination. It has been the case on a number of occasions that the insultee has boarded a train for the town of the insulter, and upon the insulter being pointed out to him the two have come together in an affray. But such instances are exceptions. Even though a man may board a train full of thought of vengeance it is likely to ooze out after a few hours' ride, and the visit, instead of being sanguinary, may be one of harmonious peace and good feeling. It may be stated positively that no quarrel begun over a telegraph wire has ever resulted fatally.

They tell a good story up at the big Western Union office on Fifteenth street. One of the night men was sending press to Richmond. The operator at the latter place said:

"What's the matter? You come so heavy I can't adjust enough."

"Is that so?" responded the operator at the Washington end. "Wait a second."

Then came a pause.

"How's that?" asked the Washington man.

"That's splendid," replied the Richmond operator. "What did you do?"

"I took off my cuffs," came back the reply from the Washington man, and even the relay and sounder exchanged smiles.—Washington Star.

OCEAN TOWING.

An Invention That Claims the Solution of an Important Problem.

The subject of long-distance ocean towing has been receiving much consideration at the hands of American ship owners. A proposal has already been made to employ hermetically sealed steel barges for ocean transportation, these barges being towed by specially designed tugs and towing apparatus. It is believed by many ship owners in this country that we are nearing the time when the towing steamship will be largely employed to drag freight barges across the Atlantic. The possibilities in this direction have been suggestively indicated by some noteworthy feats of towing done recently by the United States tug steamer Saturn, which is about twenty-two hundred tons and is fitted with very powerful engines. The chief difficulty in ocean towing is the failure of the tow rope or steel hawser or its fastenings. Neither manila rope nor steel wire rope can withstand the sudden strains caused by the motion of the towboat and her consort in a heavy seaway, the great want being elasticity. To overcome this difficulty the Saturn has been fitted with a towing apparatus invented by an American engineer. It is a balancing cable drum, which is so geared up that the normal pressure of the engine cylinders, situated on either side of the drum, will balance the normal strain on the cable or hawser; but if the strain on the hawser is increased the drum revolves aft and the hawser pays out, running in again when the strain is relieved. The inventors of this ingenious apparatus claim that they have solved the problem of ocean towing.—Chicago Journal.

TEA ROOT CARVING.

Curious Industry Furnishing Employment to Many Celestials.

Odd Figures Fashioned from the Plant Which Furnishes Our Evening Beverage—How the Material Is Obtained and Prepared.

For more than a hundred generations there has been a guild of artists in this [illegible] province of Fo-kien whose life-[illegible] the conversion of the gnarled [illegible] roots of the tea tree into [illegible] beauty, that is, beauty from a [illegible] point of view, says a writer in [illegible]ector. The herb whose leaves [illegible] western palates in the form of [illegible] Hyson and Souchong, is a hardy [illegible] and takes a firm hold on mother [illegible] Its roots seem to have no regu[illegible] of growth. Sometimes they de[illegible] very much as a beard sprouts [illegible] the chin; at others they separate [illegible]rove along parallel lines as if they [illegible] a lignose centipede. In general it [illegible]y be said that they make one large, [illegible]may mass from which shoot out any[illegible]ere from three to thirty rootlets. [illegible]eir surface is never smooth, but always irregularly corrugated. The value [illegible] a root depends upon its size, its out[illegible], its freedom from decay and its [illegible]rostiveness of some everyday object. [illegible] rare that a main root or root mass [illegible]ore than six inches in diameter. [illegible] belong to trees ranging in age [illegible] thirty years to a century. Infre[illegible]y they attain to twelve and fif[illegible] inches, and are then said by Chi[illegible]erts to be four hundred or five [illegible] years old.

[illegible]ts are dug from the soil and [illegible] thoroughly dry in the open [illegible] a shed or else in a moderately [illegible]m room. The loose earth is carefully [illegible]d, as is the loose bark and all [illegible]ayed, cracked or wormeaten. [illegible]rtist then determines what is to [illegible]e. The favorite types are drag[illegible]nflies, cows, carnivores, bears, [illegible], priests, howling dervishes, [illegible] or mystic heroes. If the root [illegible] be worked into one of these [illegible] converted into a pedestal or [illegible] a figure piece. The primary [illegible] consist in sawing it into [illegible]e. This is done with a fine [illegible], and the clean edges removed [illegible] rubbing them on tiles or bricks. [illegible]metimes a root is bent by softening [illegible] or boiling water and then [illegible] any desired direction.

[illegible] the hardest task of all. [illegible] valued piece is that which [illegible]art and seems perfectly natural. [illegible]carver goes over the block, re[illegible] here a fiber and there a set of [illegible] winning out one on the under [illegible]ving it down, and there [illegible]er and expanding it at [illegible]int. I have one in my [illegible] which is a capital figure [illegible] wearing and opening his [illegible] to spring upon his prey. [illegible]mination shows that noth[illegible]n added to the mass, but that [illegible]s of fibers, knots and cor[illegible]ve been skillfully removed.

In nearly every instance a human figure made in the same manner or carved from a wood of the same color or else made partly from tea roots and partly from carved wood is added to the first piece. The designs are endless in this field. Learned men lecturing birds, mandarins standing on dragons, boys riding cows and other ridiculous quadrupeds, dancing beggars, men fighting each other are the commonest groups, but of the more uncommon there are thousands. One famous artist in Foochow claims to have produced, with the aid of his apprentices, over fifty thousand different designs, and, judging from his stock on hand, his claim seems reasonable enough.

The tea-root carvings are seldom very costly, running from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Nine-tenths bring less than two dollars each. A handsome set of a dozen can be purchased for twenty dollars, which will decorate a drawing-room or hall better than bric-a-brac many times more expensive. The figures are strong, durable and in no danger of fracture by Bridget or Ah Sin. Outside of their æsthetic value they are of interest in showing the wonderful ingenuity and economy of our Chinese cousins.

Skull of a Swedish Queen.

A Swedish queen's grave was reopened at Upsala in the presence of the prince regent, the archbishop and many professors. The grave, which dates from 1584, is situated in a side aisle of the cathedral at Upsala, in a vault beneath the pavement; on the ceiling are painted the royal arms. On the immense stone over the grave are engraved in Latin the words: "Catherine, queen of Sweden, died September 16, 1583; daughter of Sigismund, king of Poland, and wife of Johann III., king of Sweden. She was buried on the 16th of February, 1584." On removing this stone a copper coffin was found and opened. Within was a wooden coffin, somewhat decayed, and lined with velvet in rags. Beneath a leather cover lay the corpse of the queen, clothed in velvet, the feet in stuffed shoes. Amid the folds of velvet lay an extremely small skull.—London News.

—"Palet is playing in hard luck," said one artist to another. "How?" "He painted a picture of the grate in his room and got it so natural and lifelike that a new servant he had threw a scuttleful of coal through it and ruined it."—Detroit Free Press.

EXPENSIVE EGGS.

An Esthetic Englishman's Extraordinary Experience.

He Purchases a Hotel in Order to Get Things Cooked to Suit Him, But Finds It a Losing Investment.

There is working on the California street cable system a man who has had considerable ups and downs as this world goes. He earns two dollars and fifty cents a day as conductor, but there was a time when he had an income ten times as great, and he did not have to work for it, either, says the San Francisco Examiner.

The boys on the road call him "Lord" Harrington. When he asked for a place as an extra man he told the superintendent that his name was Harrington. Before he had been on the line a week he was unanimously dubbed "Lord" Harrington and all on account of his looks, speech and action. It is known that he is very highly connected in England, how high is left to conjecture, as under no consideration will he breathe a word that will tend in any way to shed a ray of light on his antecedents and past history.

The one story known about him was told by an Englishman named De Schmid, who worked on the same cable line for two weeks. De Schmid told the story to illustrate a point in his own disastrous career.

According to De Schmid, Harrington went to a Florida watering resort shortly after his arrival in this country five years ago. What his real name was no one knew; everybody knew, however, that he had lately come into a large inheritance and was rolling in money. Gossip said he visited the Florida watering place to recuperate his shattered health.

He had been at the hotel for eight days and for eight days he had ordered hard-boiled eggs, but each morning the waiter solemnly returned with the eggs boiled "medium." Every morning Harrington had explained at great length that he wanted the eggs cooked that way in order to slice them and treat them after the fashion of the natives of the Higher Hydrabad. But the colored waiter steadily ignored the order and steadfastly brought in the eggs boiled medium. On the eighth morning Harrington lost patience and angrily sent for the proprietor.

"Why are my eggs not boiled as I ordered?" he demanded.

The proprietor shrugged his shoulders. "Eggs boiled medium are good enough for anybody," was all he vouchsafed. "I like them that way, and I'm running this hotel to suit myself."

"Then I cannot get hard eggs?" demanded the indignant guest.

"Not while I'm bossing the place," declared the independent American landlord.

"What do you ask for the hotel?" asked the Englishman.

"Thirty thousand dollars," was the prompt reply.

"I'll take it," replied the stranger. "Now, Sambo, give me hard-boiled eggs."

Sambo eyed the proprietor interrogatively.

"Give the gentleman what he want now, Sam," was the reply. "He's boss in it now on."

Harrington gave a check for thirty thousand dollars and spent twenty thousand dollars improving the premises in order to give a promising background to the hard-boiled eggs sliced and treated after the manner of the natives of Higher Hydrabad. But his scheme never worked. The end of the season the sheriff swooped down on the premises, and they passed into the hands of a man who laughed to scorn sliced hard-boiled eggs treated after the manner of the natives of Higher Hydrabad.

Harrington reached California somehow. He won't tell how, but it is supposed he raised enough means by selling off his extensive wardrobe. The most known of him he was working a local cable line. He admits himself that he couldn't have lost the hotel and his thirty thousand dollars if he had been brought up in the trade.

Myrtle as a Flavor.

In Italy the myrtle is used to flavor a great many dishes that with us are seasoned with pepper and salt. We should not regard a roast of meat flavored with the peculiar odor of the myrtle as in any way improved, but the Italians like the taste and the perfume, and use it both in fish, meat and macaroni. The perfume of the myrtle is found were in its leaves, and a great many sachet powders are made from the pulverized leaves of this shrub. It is said that even the wine in Italy is flavored with it, but if so it is not exported, for foreign taste would scarcely endure so perceptible an addition.

Big Diamond, Whale and Rope.

The largest cut diamond in the world, that named the "Imperial" by the prince of Wales, was discovered in the south African mines in 1885. In its present shape it weighs 185 carats and is valued at 17,000,000 francs.

The largest whale ever captured was run down by the New London (Conn.) whaler Lizzie Simmons, in 1884. It was captured in the Cumberland inlet, and yielded 168 barrels of oil and 250 pounds of whalebone.

A wire rope has been manufactured at Cardiff, Wales, which is believed to be the longest and largest in the world. It is 2,400 fathoms in length, which would make it 2 miles and 108 yards long, taking our measurement as the standard.

FARMING NOW AND OF YORE.

Agriculturists Live Better Now and Find It Hard to Make Ends Meet.

The average farmer does not differ from other mortals in believing that every other man's avocation is more pleasant and profitable than his own, and the idea has not yet passed out of date with many that the tiller of the soil is the most independent and kindly of men. But that the life of the average Michigan farmer is not all passed in cutting clover was the subject of a brief interview which a Detroit Tribune man had with D. Henning, a prominent farmer of Wheatfield, Calhoun county, the other day.

"Things have changed a great deal since the old pioneer days of Michigan farming," said he, "and it is about all that nine out of ten of our farmers can do now to keep up existence and the interest on their mortgages. What is it? Well, that is easier to ask than answer. To begin with, farmers with growing families live more extravagantly now than they used. I remember when I was a lad we could all bunch together, get a large picnic wagon, take our best girls and hold our country dances and one dollar apiece for the whole would have scared us to death. Now that amount would scarcely buy the new necktie which the farmer's boy or girl would have to have for such an occasion. I have a farm of nine hundred acres, well stocked and provided with every kind of labor-saving machinery. If any man wants to buy it he will be surprised how pleasantly I will talk to him. I never get beat on anything, but that farm came pretty near doing it. No business man should ever think of farming. In every case he'll find it expensive luxury. One of our difficulties this year is to secure competent farm hands. On our farm we are paying one dollar and fifty cents a day, all found, and the chief worry of my foreman is to get sufficient help. Plenty of idle men in the cities, eh? Well, they wouldn't be worth shucks to us. The work is too hard for them, and anyway adaptability in farming is as necessary as in anything else. The solution of the problem? It may be in operating on a more extensive scale, thus cheapening the cost in every branch of the work, but I doubt if even that will make farming attractive enough for men with capital and ability which can be employed more pleasantly and profitably in any other business. The future of the small farmers of Michigan, particularly those who are mortgage-ridden, is indeed a sorry one to contemplate."

POINTS ON BRICKS.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the History of Plain Building Material.

In a paper on "Brick Manufacture" recently published by F. A. Calkins in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the following interesting historical facts were brought out:

The art of brick making is supposed to have originated in ancient times with the powerful races found in Egypt, Chaldea and China, in the old world, and in Mexico and Peru in the new. The ruins of buildings and tombs left in these countries testify that they were skillful builders. Rawlinson states that the dimensions of bricks baked by the Chaldeans were 11¼ inches square and 2¼ inches thick, and those of later date 13 inches square and 3 inches thick. All are familiar with the Egyptian method of tempering clay with a stick and drying in the sun 3,000 years ago. Compare the ancient method with the practice at the present time in any small town where bricks are made, or even at the brickyards on the Hudson; there pug mills will be found in operation which are only a combination of several sticks and a mule; and green bricks are still dried in the sun the same as was practiced by the ancients, showing little advance in 3,000 years.

The first bricks manufactured and burned in this country were at New Haven, Conn., in the year 1650, and the next city to claim early manufacture is Philadelphia, where they were made thirty-five years later, in 1685. The first brick machine of which we have any record was made in Philadelphia in 1840. It was a soft clay machine operated by horse power. This machine was destroyed in 1844 during a riot, caused by the brickmakers fearing it would take bread out of their mouths. In 1847 a dry clay machine was made in the latter city. That the molding of bricks by hand can be done rapidly was clearly demonstrated at Cincinnati in 1832. The molding of 9,000 bricks was then considered a regular day's work. In a contest at this day between two expert molders, working from sunrise to sunset, one molded 24,700 bricks and the other 25,470. A similar number were molded at a contest in Philadelphia at a later date.

A traveler, who has crossed the mountainous Pamir in Central Asia, says mountain scenery there is quite different from mountain scenery in Switzerland and Caucasia, where, when the eye is tired of resting on the grand ice scenery above, it finds a pleasant change by turning to the green pastures and the forests below. In Central Asia, however, although the mountains are higher, the glaciers, owing to the puny snowfall, are much smaller, while below the mountains, instead of verdant fields and forests, is a picture of utter desolation that would be hard to match in any other part of the world. The country at the base of the mountains is so high above the sea that vegetation is very scanty, and the plains are most forbidding in aspect.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
JOHN F. DAVIS,
of Calaveras,

For Assembly.
GEORGE WATTERSON,
of Inyo.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

Among the iron workers of free trade England, and they are perhaps the most prosperous of all that country's workingmen, 2½ per cent. own their own homes

Among the iron workers of the protected United States 20 per cent. own their own homes. These facts are established by the investigations of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

Protection is the safeguard of the American home.

The Oroville Mercury (Democratic) in speaking of a recent speech delivered in that city, by Hon. John F. Davis, Republican candidate for Congress, says: "His speech was devoted entirely to the tariff, reciprocity, the record of the Republican party and what the Democratic party has not done. From a Republican standpoint it was a good speech. Mr. Davis is a liberal Republican and his address was a clean-cut, gentlemanly, high tariff, Republican talk. The audience was attentive throughout and Mr. Davis made many friends and acquaintances during the evening."

William Van Allen, a former resident of Fulton county, who had lived in Hill City, S. D., for several years, is on a visit in the East. He relates that a company in his town has been mining for tin for some time, and is now engaged in erecting large buildings for the manufacture of block tin. Mr. Van Allen shows specimens of tin ore from the Dakota mine and a small anvil made of solid tin.

And yet the Democracy tell us we cannot make tin in this country.

The London Mining News of October 5th says:

The export trade of Great Britain is on the decline. The last returns show a decrease of 12 per cent. Since the McKinley bill was passed fourteen firms have transferred their operations to the United States Four are manufacturers of plush, four of lace curtains, one of linen, one of cotton, one of machinery and three of woolen goods.

The Wadsworth, Nev., Dispatch, which was first issued on a small sheet, appeared on its fifth issue much enlarged, and otherwise improved. It is now a 20 column paper, and seems to be, and we hope it is, doing well.

A private letter from Bodie says that the people in that section are the nicest in the world. They are socially inclined and determined that everybody shall have as good a time as they do.—Carson News.

We are all nice people in Mono county.

The advance in wages under the operation of the McKinley law has averaged $25 per family per annum, or $325,000,000—more than the total amount of our exports during the year.

The Readers of the Nevada State papers will undoubtedly be glad when the election is over. The filling of weekly papers with the long-winded speeches of Senator Stewart and others is perfectly ridiculous.

Major Joseph Magone, aged 83, has arrived in Chicago, having walked 2,100 miles from John Day, Grant county, Ore., to attend the World's Fair.

A vein of nickel has been discovered on the Vermillion Range, Minnesota, about ten feet wide and of considerable depth.—It has been traced for twelve miles.

There will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 20th, visible to most of North America, but Oregon and California will not be "in it."

Cleveland has subscribed $10,000 to the Democratic Campaign fund. If Harrison does the same for the Republicans, will we not hear a Democratic yell?

Inyo county has been paid by the State $4,293 for the care of her indigent poor.

OUR TIMBER LANDS.

The State Board of Forestry has prepared its annual report and will soon submit it to the Governor. It speaks well of the efficiency of the troops in the Yosemite Park in protecting public property and the forests. The report states there are 60,000 acres in the park that have been taken by settlers and patented before Congress set it apart as a park. The Board favors the passage by Congress of the Paddock bill, which was prepared by a Committee of the American Forestry Congress.

The report further urges the withdrawal from sale by the Government of all timber lands particularly those on the Sierras, in order to protect the great watersheds in the interest of irrigation.

It calls attention to the destruction of the sequoia groves by lumber operators, and suggests that the Government should purchase the great Calaveras and Tuolumne groves, which are owned by private parties. It also advocates a system of forest police, to prevent fires, and will present a bill for their appointment by the Legislature.

There should be no legislation regarding our timber lands that will prevent the people on the line of the Sierra Nevada Mountains obtaining lumber and wood for domestic purposes.

"VOTE IT DOWN."

If an article is worth clipping from an exchange it is worthy of credit, but one of our exchanges recently copied an article from the CHRONICLE-UNION, and substituting the name of its county for "Mono," published it as its own. If the people of its county will take the advice given in the article to "vote down" the amendment to the Constitution to increase the sessions of the Legislature to 100 days, we will be satisfied.

Our exchanges are filled with laudatory notices of John F. Davis, our next Congressman, who is making a splendid tour of this Congressional District. He is making friends at every place through his manly, instructive, and eloquent speeches.—Even the Democratic papers speak of him in the highest terms. We predict for him a very large majority in this District.

The people of Lake county will vote on the question of License or "No License" at the coming election.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Assembly.
P. H MACK,
of Inyo,
Democratic Nominee for 60th District.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Peak Mining District, Mono County, California, have been Consolidated with the Dunderberg Mining Claim, namely: "Cronise," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Clement," and "DeWola;" and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunderberg Mine, sufficient to hold said claims as required by law.

Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.

o15-1m A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

DO NOT FANCY

that, because the summer is over, the season for recreation is past. From now on until the hot days return, will in many respects be the most delightful part of the year. The tempered atmosphere, pure and stimulating, has the effect of a strong tonic, and recreation is lots more pleasurable because one can move without melting. Little need to hunt long for a place to go.

THE SIERRA NEVADA

abounds plentifully in interesting features that are seen at their best in autumn. From Mount Shasta to Tehachapi are many delightful places, and the difference in latitude causes very little difference in climate conditions. It is as genial north as south; the air as balmy and bracing, high or low, and semi-tropical luxuriance marks a wide path for hundreds of miles.

ORANGE GROVES

in Oroville and Auburn are as beautiful and interesting as in Riverside and San Gabriel, and all north and south are in the zenith of their glory in midwinter.

MOUNT SHASTA

is as majestic in November as in May. The Tavern of Castle Crags has grown more hospitable, if possible. The sublime scenery of

LAKE TAHOE

has taken on a deeper and richer tint; the air fairly intoxicates; the resorts are so cheerful.

YOSEMITE VALLEY

will welcome visitors till the last of November, and treat them royally at all times.

The Geysers and Lake County are at their best now. Clear Lake is a charming scene—a rich setting in "America's Switzerland."

ALONG THE SEASIDE

there is no wintry chill. Del Monte is cheery outside and in, and its luxurious comforts never were so attractive. Santa Cruz still has its tide of merry making visitors. Santa Barbara has become the Mecca of Eastern visitors, fleeting from rigorous winters.

Warm healing waters add health to the cheering comforts of Paso Robles and Byron. A dash in the surf at Santa Monica and Long Beach is as exhilarating in January as in July. The tropical beauties of Palm Valley are never seen to better advantage than now, and those afflicted with lung weaknesses find immediate, often permanent, relief there. The lines of the

Southern Pacific Company

reach all these points, and for better information concerning them inquire of any of its agents.

For Sheriff,
MAURICE P. HAYS.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Lucas & Pimental is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 1st day of October, 1892.

his
FRANK F. X LUCAS,
mark.

o1-4w

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

An Act to provide for the payment of funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose.

[Approved March 28, 1891.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

Section 1. For the purpose of liquidating and providing for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California hereinafter specified, and to lessen the burden of taxation, the Governor of the State, the Controller of State, and the Treasurer of State, and their successors in office, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, to be styled the Loan Commissioners of the State of California, and shall have and exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The said Loan Commissioners are hereby authorized to issue and sell not exceeding two million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars ($2,528,500) of the bonds of said State, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, in gold coin, on the second days in April and October in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of State. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable in gold coin, within twenty years after the date of their issue, and shall be of such denominations as the said Loan Commissioners shall direct, but not less than five hundred dollars; shall bear the date of their issue, and shall be signed by the said Loan Commissioners, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto, and the faith of the State of California is hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds, and the interest accruing thereon, as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond; said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the Treasurer of State.

Sec. 4. Before the sale of any of said bonds the said Loan Commissioners shall cause notice of such sale to be published for the space of one month in two daily newspapers published in English, one in the city of San Francisco and one in the capital of the State. Such notice shall specify the amount of bonds to be sold, the rate of interest they shall bear, the day and hour of sale, the place of sale, which shall be at the State Capitol, and the sealed proposals will be received by the said Loan Commissioners for the purchase of said bonds, within one month from the expiration of such publication; and on the day and hour named in said notice, the said Loan Commissioners shall open all sealed proposals received by them, and shall award the purchase of said bonds to such bidders as will, in their opinion, make the most advantageous bid for the State; provided, that said Loan Commissioners may reject any or all bids, if they deem it to the advantage of the State; and provided further that they may refuse to make any award unless sufficient security shall be furnished by the bidders for the compliance with the terms of their bids; and provided further, that said bonds shall not be sold for less than one hundred cents on the dollar, in gold coin, par value.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer and Controller of State each to keep a separate record of all bonds sold under the provisions of this Act, showing the number, date, amount, and rate of interest of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

Sec. 6. The proceeds of such bonds shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be applied to the payment of the following bonds, in the order of their issuance. The outstanding bonds, issued under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Sec. 7. All persons having any of the bonds specified in section six of this Act, shall, upon presentation of such bonds to the said Loan Commissioners, be entitled to exchange them at their par value for bonds authorized to be issued under this Act, at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, par value; but no bond shall be issued for a less sum than five hundred dollars, nor for a fractional part of a hundred dollars, but the said Loan Commissioners may issue certificates of such fractional parts not bonded, which said certificate shall be transferable and entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of any bonds provided for in section six of this Act. The Loan Commissioners shall cancel each bond so exchanged, and shall indorse on such bond the date on which they received the same, and from whom, the number and the amount of bond issued in exchange therefor, and shall file such bond in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 8. Whenever there shall be in the State Treasury, from the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued under this Act, a sum of ten thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two newspapers printed in English, one in San Francisco, and one in the capital of the State, for two months, which advertisements shall state the amount of money in the treasury applicable to the redemption of bonds, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, which are redeemable; and three months from the date of the expiration of such advertisement, such bonds, unless sooner paid, shall cease to draw interest, but the money for the redemption of such bonds shall remain in the treasury to pay such bonds whenever presented.

Sec. 9. For the payment within twenty years of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this Act, there shall be levied annually by the State Board of Equalization, after any bonds have been issued under this Act, such rate of tax on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of real and personal property in the State, to be computed by the Controller of State on the basis of the assessed value of such property for the preceding year, as shall produce annually for the first five years seven per centum of the amount of such bonds issued; for the next ten years thereafter, twelve per centum of the amount of such bonds issued; and thereafter, until all the bonds issued under this Act are paid, fifteen per centum of the amount of such bonds issued. The State Board of Equalization shall certify the rate of tax thus computed to the several County Auditors, and the said Auditors are hereby directed and required to enter such rate on the assessment rolls of their respective counties, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided by law in relation to other State taxes. Every tax levied under the provisions or authority of this Act is hereby made a lien against the property assessed, which lien shall attach on ——— of each year, and shall not be satisfied or removed until such tax has been paid. All moneys derived from taxes authorized by the provisions of this section shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the provisions of this Act; second, to the payment of the principal of such bonds; provided, that all the moneys remaining in the State Treasury on the third day of January of each year, for the first five years after the issuance of any bonds under this Act, after all the interest on such bonds then due has been paid, shall be transferred by the Treasurer of State to the General Fund.

Sec. 10. Whenever, on the third of January or July in any year, after the expiration of five years from the date of issuance of any bonds under this Act, there remains, after the payment of the interest as provided in the preceding section, a surplus of ten thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise for the space of one month in one daily newspaper published in English in the city of San Francisco, and for one month in one daily paper published in English at the State capital, for sealed proposals, to be opened one month after the expiration of such publication by the Treasurer, in the presence of the Governor or Controller, at the State Capitol, for the surrender of bonds issued under this Act, which advertisement shall state the amount of money he has on hand for the purpose of redemption, and they shall accept the lowest proposals, at rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greatest amount of bonds, until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted; provided, however, in case a sufficient amount of such bonds shall not be offered as aforesaid to exhaust the sinking fund to a less amount than ten thousand dollars, then it is hereby made the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two newspapers, one in San Francisco and one at the capital of the State, for three months, which advertisements shall state the amount in the sinking fund, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, which such fund is set apart to pay and discharge; and if such bonds so numbered in such advertisements shall not be presented for payment and cancellation at the expiration of such publications, then such fund shall remain in the treasury to discharge such bonds whenever presented, but they shall draw no interest after the expiration of such publication. Before any of said bonds shall be paid they shall be presented to the Controller, who shall indorse on each bond the amount due thereon, and shall write across the face of each bond the date of its surrender and the name of the person surrendering.

Sec. 11. The Treasurer shall keep a full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and of the bonds redeemed and surrendered, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings under this Act, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided in this Act shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or the Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of said Interest Fund, if sufficient; and if said Fund be not sufficient, then to pay the deficiency out of the General Fund: provided, that the Controller of State shall first draw his warrant on the Treasurer, payable to the order of said Treasurer, for the amount of interest money about to become due, which said warrant shall be drawn at least one month previous to the maturing of the interest.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the next general election, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, which shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 14. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State for their ratification at the next general election, and the qualified electors of this State shall, at said election, on their ballots for State officers, vote for or against this Act. Those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Refund the Debt—Yes;" and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Refund the Debt—No."

Sec. 15. The votes cast for and against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canceled, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for Treasurer of State; and if it appears that a majority of all the votes so cast for or against this law as aforesaid are in favor of this Act, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes so cast are against this Act, then the same shall become void.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in one newspaper in each county of this State for four successive weeks immediately preceding election.

[o1-4w]

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Alpine, State of California.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN P. ELLIOT, SOLE SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF AND OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WRIGHT LEGGET, DECEASED, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Joseph Larsen, Dist. Attorney and Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to JOHN P. ELLIOT, Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and Testament of and of the Estate of Thomas Wright Legget, Deceased, Defendant.

You are Hereby Required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand, nine hundred, twenty six and 75-100 Dollars, being the amount of a judgment entered against you, in Said Superior Court, January 5th, 1887, with legal interest on said sum of $5926 75, amounting to two thousand and seventy and 71-100 Dollars, said interest having accrued since the rendition of said judgment January 5th, 1887, and up to January 2d, 1892, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment as prayed for to wit: for $5,926 75 amount of said judgment and $2070 71 interest from Jan. 5th, 1887, to Jan. 2nd, 1892, with costs of suit.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, this 16 day of July, A. D. 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. John P. Elliot et al, Defendant. Filed Aug. 15th, 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. o8 2m

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th day of September, 1892, an Assessment, (No. 14) of Ten Cents, (10) per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of November, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,

F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

Office, 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Notice of Assessment.

MONO GOLD MINING COMPANY, Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of September, 1892, an assessment, No. 32, of 25 cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 62, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of October, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. D. WALKER, Secretary.

Office—Room 62 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

[s24 td]

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING. HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
Proprietor.

aug-tf

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

LEGAL.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1891.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California: one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—Said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts and warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And so provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranage, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor, over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers: and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

jy30-4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VOTERS.

RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF Supervisors, made at the January session 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of voters ordered.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY of JULY, 1892,

and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 35 DAYS.

All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct). jy16-td

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 25-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Etta Mack, both teachers of Antelope schools, have been here all the week, attending the meeting of the Board of Education, of which they are members.

Willie Butler arrived from Carson on Sunday with freight for Lundy.

Joe Hunt arrived from Carson on Tuesday with freight for our merchants.

A. P. Sayres and family came up from Clinton on Wednesday.

Judge Hakes came over from Lundy on Thursday.

A. H. Allen arrived home from Bishop on Wednesday. He says the late District Fair at Independence was very good, and creditable to the District.

Miss Gorman, teacher at Hogan's Station, has been here this week attending the meeting of the Board of Education.

R. L. McCarty, principal of the Bodie school, and member of the Board of Education, has been here all the week.

Mrs. Cobbs and daughters, and Mrs. Wood, late of Aurora, have been visiting the Waltzes here, Mrs. Cobb and daughters have gone to Calaveras to reside.

G. K. Fitzpatrick, Republican candidate for Sheriff, has gone to Antelope to see his fences.

Mrs. James Barnes, of Modoc county, is visiting relatives here.

Dr. A. Hudgens is in town.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education has been in session at the Court House since Tuesday, adjourning last evening. Only one applicant was present to take the examination—Miss Kate Gorman, who passed a satisfactory examination and was granted a Second Grade Certificate. The following were granted Grammar Grade Certificates on a satisfactory showing:—Grant P. Hatch, of Mono Lake School; F. G. Foster, of South Antelope School; S. L. Combs, of Bridgeport School. Yesterday the Board held a short executive session and elected J. D. Murphey President for ensuing term, and adjourned. Those present were Miss Cornelia Richards, County Superintendent, Miss Etta Mack, Mrs. Alice Hays, R. L. McCarty and J. D. Murphey.

PUSHING AHEAD.—The Standard Con. Mining Company is pushing the work of constructing its electric plant, and it is the calculation to have it in working order by the 1st of December. The poles are all set, and wire on the ground. Brandon's team is about due from Carson with additional supplies for this important work. It is to be hoped we will now have a spell of good weather, that the work may be prosecuted without interruption from the elements. The Standard Con.. promises to be the "Old Reliable" for many years to come.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.—In another column under "New To-day" will be found the card of P. H. Mack, of Inyo county, Democratic candidate for the Assembly from this District. Mr. Mack is a member of the law firm of Mack & Laird, of Independence, and is highly spoken of by those who know him, and would probably be a good representative, but he is unfortunately running in a strong Republican District, and against a good Republican, and in the face of an election for United States Senator.

LONG SESSION.—The Supervisors remained in session all of last week and the fore part of this, awaiting the Governor's proclamation, which was received on Monday night. The Board acted on it on Tuesday morning and adjourned sine die. Supervisor Pitts got tired and went home a week before.

ARRIVED.—The election booths, ballot boxes, etc., have arrived, and been forwarded to the several precincts by County Clerk Murphey. The booths are iron frames covered with white cloth. They have a covered tray in which supplies for the election are to be kept.

A. O. U. W.—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the anniversary ball of Bodie Lodge, No. 143 A. O. U. W., be given on the 27th. There are many members of the lodge in Bridgeport who will attend.

SOCIAL DANCE.—A social dance was given at Bryant's Hall last evening, complimentary to the members of the Board of Education and teachers in attendance, as all return to their homes to-day. It was a pleasant affair.

BOUGHT A RANCH.—T. Fitzpatrick, the well-known sheep man, of Smiths Valley, has bought the Woodcock ranch in Mason Valley, and will drive his sheep on to it.

SNOW.—After a heavy gale yesterday, we arose this morning and found the ground just white with snow that had fallen during the night.

ON DIT.—That we are soon to have a wedding in town, or hereabouts.

This is another disagreeable, windy day.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

October 1, 1892, 10 A. M.

Board met; present, Calnan, Morgan, Stewart Pitts and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

The Board discusses election matters and election officers.

Board adjourns to 1 P. M.

October 1, 1892, 1 P. M.

Board met; all present; Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

Bill of W. F. Edwards for $151 20 allowed for $135 20, on motion of Morgan, seconded by Stewart, by the following vote. Morgan, Stewart Hunewill. Noes, Calnan.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the action of Treasurer Brown in paying $5,000 of Mono County Bonds be approved by this Board and that he be directed to reduce $3,000 additional bonds as soon as necessary notice can be given. Carried by unanimous vote.

Moved by Pitts, seconded by Stewart, that the Auditor be instructed to transfer $4,000 from the General Fund to Swamp Land Fund to repay money borrowed from that Fund, and $1,570 be transferred from the Swamp Land Fund to the County School Fund, said money to be returned to the Swamp Land Fund out of the first money coming into the County School Fund from the present year tax levy. Carried by unanimous vote.

Board adjourns to 7 P. M. this day.

October 1, 1892, 7 P. M.

Board met; all present, Hunewill Chairman, presiding.

The Governor's proclamation calling on election not having arrived the Board adjourns to October 3, 1892, 10 A. M.

October 3, 1892, 10 A. M

Board met; present, Calnan, Morgan, Stewart and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

The Board discusses sundry matters and adjourns to October 4, 1862 to await Governor's Proclamation.

October 4, 1892. 10 A. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Calnan, Stewart, Morgan and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

Board allows sundry claims.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the Auditor be instructed to credit A. Arrild, Roadmaster, Bodie Road District, with the sum of $51, said sum being the amount of Road Poll Tax receipts destroyed by the late Bodie fire, that were in his possession, as appears by his affidavit on file. Carried unanimously.

The Board now adjourns to examine the County officers' books, to meet at 10 A. M. Oct. 5th, 1892.

October 5, 1892, 1 P. M

Board met; present, Calnan, Morgan, Stewart and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

Report of T. Fales, Justice of the Peace, read and accepted.

Petition of the citizens of Bridgeport, asking the Board to make an appropriation to purchase fire engine is read and on motion of Stewart, seconded by Calnan, the matter is laid over until the next meeting.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. October 6, 1892.

October 6. 1892, 10 A. M.

Board met; present, Calnan, Stewart, Morgan, Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

The Committee on officers' books report progress, and the Board adjourns, to allow them further time, until October 7, 10 A. M.

October 7, 1892, 10 A. M.

Board met, present, Calnan, Morgan, Stewart and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

The Committees report the officers books in proper shape

Sundry claims allowed.

Quarterly Report of Auditor and Treasurer is now examined, found correct and accepted.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. October 8, 1892.

October 8, 1892, 10 A. M.

Board met; present, Calnan, Morgan, Stewart and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

The following named persons having presented coyote scalps to the number set opposite their respective names, and the necessary affidavits having been filed, and said scalps having been duly destroyed by fire.

It is ordered, on motion of Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the Clerk of the Board certify to the State Controller that the following named persons have killed and scalped coyotes to the number set opposite their respective names, and are entitled to the amount set opposite their names:

B. Peeler having deposited 1 scalp, is entitled to			$ 5 00
J. F. Davin	1	"	5 00
N. Huntoon	1	"	5 00
J. A. Schell	9	"	45 00
C. C. Turner	1	"	5 00
F. E. Hunewill	9	"	45 00
T. W. Rathbun	15	"	75 00
Lew Kain	2	"	10 00
C. F. Summers	3	"	15 00
S. W. Gregory	1	"	5 00
F. G. Troy	1	"	5 00
W. F. Mattly	1	"	5 00
J. F. Owens	1	"	5 00
Claude Hardy	2	"	10 00
Cecil Burkham	1	"	5 00
J. H. Rule	1	"	5 00
John Hinks	1	"	5 00
John W. Jones	1	"	5 00

The Board now adjourns to October 10, 1892, at 10 A. M.

October 10, 1892, 10 A. M.

Board met; present, Morgan, Calnan, Stewart and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

Board adjourns to October 11, 1892, to await Governor's proclamation.

October 11, 1892, 10 A. M.

Board met; present, Calnan, Stewart, Morgan and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

The Governor's Proclamation, calling a general Election to be held on the 8th day of November, 1892, having been received and filed, now on motion of Stewart, seconded by Morgan. It is ordered by the following vote: Ayes, Morgan, Stewart, Calnan. Noes, Hunewill. Absent, Pitts: That the following portions of said Proclamation be published in the "Homer Mining Index," viz: The call for a General Election; the call for election of Congressman in 2d Congressional District; the call for an election for Assemblyman, 60th Assembly District: all of the Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Acts, and the conclusion, together with the following proclamation, issued by the Board of Supervisors of Mono county, California, this day in conformity, with the provisions of Section 1056 of the Political Code, State of California:

1—For County and Township officers, the following shall be voted for:

1—Sheriff, who shall be Tax Collector.
2—County Clerk, who shall be Auditor and Recorder.
3—Treasurer.
4—District Attorney.
5—Coroner, who is Public Administrator.
6—Surveyor.
7—Supervisor, District No. 2.
8—Supervisor, District No. 3.
9—Supervisor, District No. 4.
10—Two Justice's of the Peace, Bodie Township.
11—Two Justices of the Peace, Antelope Township.
12—One Justice of the Peace, Bridgeport Township.
13—Two Justices of the Peace, Homer Township.
14—Two Justices of the Peace, Benton Township.
15—Two Constables, Bodie Township.
16—Two Constables, Antelope Township.
17—Two Constables, Homer Township.
18—Two Constables, Benton Township.
19—One Constable, Bridgeport Township.

And the following named persons are appointed Boards of Election for the respective precincts, and the following named houses or places are designated within the respective precincts or place where the election must be held:

Bridgeport Precinct, at Bryant's Hall. Clerks, W. D. Parker, F. E. Hunewill. Ballot Clerks, A. P. Allen, W. T. Elliott. Inspectors. B. Peeler, L. D. Ladd. Judges, A. J. Severe, C. M. Stewart.

Lundy Precinct, at Taylor and Stewart's Hall. Clerks, R. T. Pierce, W. F. Oakes. Ballot Clerks, A. L. Butterfield, August Cordes. Inspectors, Jasper Parrott, W. C. Travis. Judges, Thos. Sly, Patrick Regan.

Mono Lake Precinct, at Fraser House. Clerks, S. B. Burkham, J. G. Thompson. Ballot Clerks, John Mattly, J. M. Miller. Inspectors, J. H. Sturgeon, A. Thompson. Judges. J. P. Hammond, D. E. Jones.

Benton Precinct, at School House. Clerks, John F. Miller, H. S. Kennedy. Ballot Clerks, P. Geelhood, Oliver Bertrand. Inspectors, N. Daniels, Tom Edwards. Judges, Daniel Donnelly, J. O. Wheeler.

Bodie East Precinct, at Engine House. Clerks, W. A. R. Looge, J. M. Donahue. Ballot Clerks, A. Soderling, Rod McInnis. Inspectors, John Cluff, Ed. Kennedy. Judges, James Harvey, N. Carlon.

Bodie West Precinct, at Christin Building.—Clerks, Lester Bell, Paul Carroll. Ballot Clerks, C. B. Donnelly, J. P. Parr. Inspectors, Wilson Butler, R. C. Christin. Judges, W. E. Keading, John Cummings.

Antelope Precinct, at Barnett's Hall, Clerks, Martin Shields, J. H. Connell. Ballot Clerks, George Chichester, J. F. Owens. Inspectors, U. W. Rickey, D. M. Barnett. Judges, W. Boardman, R. Terry.

It is ordered, on motion of Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the Clinton precinct be and hereby is abolished and the boundaries of Antelope precinct are hereby extended to embrace the boundaries of Clinton precinct and said precinct is hereby made a part of said Antelope precinct. Ayes, Stewart, Morgan, Calnan, Hunewill. Absent, Pitts.

Moved by Stewart, seconded by Morgan, that Mono Mills precinct be abolished and that the boundaries of Benton precinct be extended to embrace the boundaries of said precinct and said Mono Mills precinct be made a part of said Benton Precinct. Ayes, Morgan, Stewart, Calnan; Hunewill. Noes, none. Absent, Pitts.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the name of Vernon Precinct be changed to Mono Lake Precinct, and said Mono Lake Precinct hereby established shall embrace the same boundaries and cover the same territory as was embraced in the Vernon Precinct.

Board adjourns to 1 P. M.

October 11, 1892, 1 P. M.

Board met; present, Morgan, Stewart, Calnan, Hunewill, Chairman, presiding. Absent, Pitts.

Financial Report received and approved.

The following claims were presented and allowed for the amounts set opposite the respective names:

GENERAL FUND

CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT
W H Pyburn, com. on Indigent Claim		556 22
George Watterson, rebate on recording,		2 00
Tong Sing Wo. Wood for county,		64 00
R M & A C Folger, printing,		12 00
J J Welch, Tax Receipts returned,		17 60
A Carlisle & Co., election supplies,		209 29
W F Edwards, Constable fees,		135 20
T Fales, Justice fees,		9 00
J J Kelly, services as Jailor,		60 00
The Bancroft Co. supplies for Judge,		7 50
A V Morgan, printing,		82 50
W H Virden, Code slips, etc,		4 50
D Hays & Bro. supplies for county,		3 75
T A Keables, expenses on trip,		20 00
M J Cody, board of prisoners, etc.		32 50
J W E Townsend, printing,		5 25
D Hays, Guardian for Z B Tinkum, books for county,		18 00
M J Cody, telegraphing,		11 60
J A Brown, reporter system,		21 75
J D Murphey, stamps expressage, etc.		11 25
A Maestretti, Justice fees,		3 00
R M & A C Folger, printing postals,		12 50

BENTON TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

W Calnan,	labor on road,	18 00

BODIE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

A Arrild,	labor on road,	20 00

ANTELOPE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

M P Snow,	labor on road,	7 50
M P Snow,	labor on road,	32 50

HOMER TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

T Silvester,	labor on road,	39 60

HOSPITAL FUND.

C H Kelly, burial of Indigent,		30 00
Jennie Pitts, supplies for P. Nye,		56 46
A F Bryant, supplies for poor,		32 25
Jas Todkill, supplies for poor,		28 42
Jas Todkill, supplies for poor,		18 25
T A Keables, County Physician,		150 00
J W Moyle, drugs,		14 50
C B Donnely, beef for poor,		23 58
C B Donnely, beef for poor,		5 18
Mrs M A Hearne, Matron Hospital,		390 00
H Boone, supplies for poor,		45 67
Kuhlmann Bros., drugs,		5 00

SALARY FUND.

N B Hunewill, salary as Supervisor,		93 00
W Stewart,	" "	81 00
W Calnan,	" "	105 00
W Morgan,	" "	90 00
H A Pitts,	" "	45 00

COUNTY ROAD.

J Logan,	labor on county road,	56 00

Moved by Morgan seconded by Stewart, that the Board do now adjourn to Nov. 14, 1892, at 10 A. M., to meet for the purpose of canvassing election returns, allowance of claims, considering the Sherwin Franchise and transacting any other business that may come before the Board at that time.

N. B. HUNEWILL,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

M. M. Estee and Stephen M. White are on their tour through the State debating the tariff question on behalf of their respective parties—Estee for the Republicans, and White for the Democracy. At Los Angeles, Estee captured his audience with his convincing arguments, and the same at Fresno. White's Free Trade arguments will find no favor in California.—As the N. Y. Sun (Democratic) says, the Democrats will do well to leave Free Trade alone—but, then, the Republicans do not propose to let them do so.

WELL DONE.—The Index is well pleased to express the public sentiment and to return the thanks of the people of the 18th District to President Robert Love and Directors E. Robinson, F. McIver, C. A. Walters, Bert. Rhine, T. F. A. Connelly and A. H. Allen for their untiring and successful efforts in conducting the Sixth Annual Fair at Independence. It is a fact that the Fair ran smoother and better satisfaction was given than ever before.—Inyo Index.

The Columbus celebration in New York, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was the grandest ever seen on this continent.—The naval display was immense, and the display of fireworks from the Brooklyn bridge was grand.

PROTECTION and PATRIOTISM.

Aside from the fact of its material benefits, the higher wages and greater prosperity which it always brings, Protection deserves the support of American citizens because it is pre-eminently an American policy.

The great statesman of our country, irrespective of party, Jefferson as well as Washington and Hamilton, Jackson as well as Clay and Webster, have all believed in Protection, not only because as wise men they saw the need of it, but also because it emphasized and exalted that true American spirit of which all were equally enthusiastic exponents.

Free-Trade has nothing to offer us but what is foreign.

It wishes us to buy foreign goods and import them in foreign ships. It holds out to us the prospect of foreign markets, and thinks no trade good but foreign trade.—The very idea is foreign, imported from Great Britain, and its foothold has been secured in this country largely through the employment of foreign emissaries.

Protection thinks that so far as markets, laborers, industries, products, ships, trade are concerned, in the words of an American poet, "There's no place like home."

It wishes it understood that American products are good enough for the American people.

It thinks that the Free-Traders' claim that American laborers are not skillful enough to manufacture as well as the half-starved laborers of Europe is a sneer at the intelligence of American manhood.

And above all other things, it emphasizes the fact that there is an American standard of wages and of living, and that our national life and the high grade of our country's citizenship depend on that standard's perpetuation.

The impartial man, therefore, who weighs both sides of the question cannot but conclude that Protection is the more patriotic policy, and as such, more worthy of a patriot's support. For with the great mass of mankind, patriotism still continues to be regarded as a noble feeling, despite the contempt of the "philosopher" or the sneers of the Mugwump.

Eleven Good Reasons Against Cleveland.

The Workingmen's Municipal Reform League of New York city has issued to the workingmen of the United States eleven reasons why workingmen should not vote for Grover Cleveland. The reasons are tabulated as follows:

While Governor of New York he was opposed to the following labor measures:

He vetoed the bill establishing a department of labor and making the Secretary of said department a Cabinet officer.

He vetoed the Mechanics' Lien Law bill, making the wages of workingmen engaged in the construction of buildings a first mortgage on the property.

He vetoed the Life and Limb bill, making employers responsible for accidents happening from imperfect machinery or inferior construction of buildings.

He vetoed the Tenement House Cigar bill, forbidding the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses.

He vetoed the bill compelling elevated roads of New York to charge only 5 cents fare.

He vetoed the Printer's bill requiring all the State work to be done by union workmen.

He vetoed the bill making ten hours a legal day's work for all street car employes.

He vetoed the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons, although the proposition when submitted to the popular vote of the people was carried by a majority of 60,000.

He vetoed the Child Labor bill providing for the inspection of factories where children were employed and prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age.

He signed a bill compelling the stationary engineers of New York city to pay a tax of $2 per year to the Police Pension fund or be debarred from following their vocation.

He signed the bill reducing the fees of the New York Harbor pilots, which bill benefited only the foreign steamship monopolies.—Minneapolis Tribune.

J. C. Moltgomery, a silver mine owner in Colorado, says that the closer election day gets the greater will be the tendency of voters to stand by the old parties. And even in the silver States where men are clamoring for free coinage the two principal parties will have their usual followings on election day. He does not expect to see one of these States lost by the Republicans on account of their silver issue.

The late election in Florida and Georgia has not given much encouragement to the Weaverites, who really expected to carry Georgia, but they did not poll a corporals' guard of the vote, the Democratic majority being about 70,000.

On the Way to Paradise.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are sympotomatic of it. These are all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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HEROES IN THESE DAYS.

A French Lieutenant Walks to Death That Victory Might Result.

It is a great mistake to suppose, because it is many centuries since Leonidas fought with the Persians at Thermopylæ and brave Horatius kept the bridge at Rome, that deeds equally heroic and equally worthy of celebration have ceased to be done. Though warfare is now less a matter of personal prowess than it was in ancient times, the campaigns of the present age have produced many instances of heroic sacrifice as remarkable as any of those of antiquity.

A recent occurrence of this sort, says an exchange, is well worth relating. The story of it is told very simply in an "order of the day," issued by Gen. Reste, commanding the French forces in the Indies.

A detachment of the Ninth regiment of the marine corps had been sent to subdue and capture a band of Chinese pirates which had been operating on the coast of Tonquin. The pirates took refuge in a battlemented pagoda.

Here they were besieged by a party of the French under command of Lieut. de Vatharie. Attacking the pagoda with axes and other implements the French succeeded in effecting a narrow breach in its walls; but this breach was sufficient to admit only one man at a time.

Within the pirates awaited the onslaught of their assailants. Whoever went in first was sure to meet death at their hands, but if the remainder of the French passed in after him the pirates might be overcome.

De Vatharie did not hesitate. Putting himself at the head of a line of his men he bade them follow him, and forced his way into the breach in the pagoda shouting: "Vive la France!"

He was shot down and died on the spot. But the attack succeeded and the pirates were captured.

NIG WAS A TERROR.

He Was a Crow That Had Been Taught to Kill Hawks.

The best hawk scarer and fighter we ever had on the farm was a tame crow that we called Nig, says a correspondent of the New York Sun. Father had taught the crow to fight with the roosters, and he had sent to the city and got a pair of steel gaffs for him. Nig was always on the alert for hawks, and if he saw one hovering over the farm buildings he made for it and knocked it about in the air until it steered for the peak, when Nig would come sailing home with a song of triumph. After father had got Nig well trained in the use of the steel spurs he left them on the crow in the day time while the chickens and turkeys were small. While the family were at dinner one day we heard a terrific screaming out in the meadow. We all rushed out, and there was Nig and a mammoth hawk in a lively conflict. The crow was jabbing his steel spurs into the hawk's head like a game cock, and he was making it so hot for the hawk that it didn't rise three feet from the stubble before Nig hit it clip in the head and downed it again. Nig killed the hawk in a short time and a few days afterward he drove another one into the top of an apple tree and spurred it to death. At another time Nig tackled a hawk just after it had caught a chicken, and he used his spurs so scientifically that the hawk quickly tumbled into a fence corner, where Nig punched its head full of holes and left it to die. One afternoon a hawk got high up over the barn with a young fowl before Nig caught sight of it. He sailed after it, and the hawk began to scream and made for the peak in a beeline. Nig headed it off and he fought it in midair till the hawk was so badly blinded by the spurs that it flew against the barn and was killed.

A MORAL TALE.

It Does Not Do to Follow Moral Tales Without Consideration.

A tiger once invited a goat to dinner, says the Detroit Tribune. The goat was tickled to death at the notice of the great beast, and wore his spike-tailed coat and link sleeve buttons in token of his appreciation.

"Can I help you to some of this venison steak?" the tiger asked the goat very cordially.

The goat could not eat venison steak, but he dissembled cleverly and preserved a smiling exterior.

"My physican," he protested, "positively forbids venison steak."

There was nothing else on the table, and the poor goat was obliged to sit idly by while the tiger devoured a hearty repast. But the goat was not disposed to deprive himself of the sweets of revenge. He accordingly pressed the tiger to dine with him the following evening.

The invitation was accepted with thanks, and promptly on time the tiger thrust his hind legs under the goat's mahogany.

"Can I help you," sweetly inquired the host, "to some of this fricasseed tomato can with brown paper sauce?"

"No, thank you," rejoined the tiger; "my doctor forbids."

"So sorry," murmured the goat in secret glee. "I fear you will have only an unsatisfactory meal."

"Oh, I shall do very well," protested the tiger. Whereat he fell upon and devoured the goat himself.

"Alas!" exclaimed the latter with his dying breath, "I was too funny."

This fable teaches that it is perfectly proper to take an insult from some people without resenting it. It is all a matter of judgment.

A New Absent-Minded Story.

A clever man, who was extremely forgetful as well as absent-minded, left the hotel at Lakewood not long since, arriving at the station with some friends a short time before the train was due. "By Jove!" he suddenly exclaimed, "I left my watch in my room. I will have just time to run back and get it," he continued, pulling out of his pocket, to the great amusement of his friends, the identical timepiece, gazing at it wildly for a second, and then starting at a rapid pace for the hotel. Not until his friends shouted after him with laughter did he realize that he had timed himself with the watch itself.

COINED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Five-Dollar Gold Pieces Which Are Now Rarities—Too Soft for Use.

County Commissioner Ballard, of San Francisco, is the possessor of a rare and curious gold coin which fell into his hands in California in 1849. It is a Mormon five-dollar piece, and for many years has been employed as a charm or bangle on Mr. Ballard's fob chain. The owner himself was a '49er, and took part in the early gold excitement in California. He told a New York Recorder man that the Mormons, who were among the earliest in the gold fields, returned to Salt Lake with great quantities of the precious yellow dust. Much gold also found its way to Utah through other avenues. Brigham Young, who was at that time running a little government on his own account, established a mint and coined probably one million dollars in five-dollar gold pieces. These coins very soon found their way to California and passed current. At that early date, Mr. Ballard says, the coins were welcomed as a great convenience in matters of exchange. The metal in the coins was unalloyed—so soft and pure, in fact, that it wore away very rapidly. On this account they soon disappeared from circulation almost as rapidly as they had appeared.

On one side of Mr. Ballard's relic are two clasped hands, probably symbolic of brotherly love, while around the margin are the letters, "G. S. L. C. P. G.," standing for "Great Salt Lake California Pure Gold." Below the clasped hands are the words, "five dollars," and the date "1849." On the other side, in the center of the coin is the all-seeing eye, and below that a beehive, while around the margin are these words, "Holiness to the Lord." Mr. Ballard has had some trouble in keeping his coin. Once he accidentally lost the keepsake, but was lucky enough to find it again. Another time a thief got into his house and took all the money from his pocketbook except this odd-looking coin, which, at a glance, resembles a trunk check. This was more than twenty years ago. Mr. Ballard then attached it to his morocco fob chain, which is anchored to an old-fashioned silver watch the movement of which is also dated 1849. Another of these rare coins is preserved in the National museum at Washington.

CALIFORNIA'S QUEER CAVERN.

A Wonder of the Pacific Coast Which Has Never Been Explored.

On the north side of Table mountain and near its top is an opening in the lava that has since its early days been known as "the lion's den." It was so named from the fact that for years it was the lair of a band of ferocious California lions that, when the country was largely devoted to sheep raising, made mighty depredations upon the flocks and caused the owners much annoyance and loss. When pursued the animals would seek refuge in this den and no hunter would dare to enter it. The ground about the entrance was covered with the bones and remnants of sheep and other animals. With the increase of population the lions have gradually disappeared, although as late as last spring two of the animals were seen to enter the cave. Oroville Mercury says no known man has ever penetrated this cave to its fullest depth. The mouth is about four or five feet high and three feet wide and the opening descends with a sharp decline for about two hundred feet. Further than this it has never been explored. Now, however, a party of young men have made arrangements to explore it, and, if possible, penetrate to its bottom. That it is of great depth is certain, for one can stand at the opening and heave great stones down the declivity and the sound will gradually die away in the distance. The young men have procured several hundred feet of ropes, torches and ladders and will thoroughly explore the cavern.

What adds a peculiar interest to the expedition and gives zest to the explorers is the well-known fact that in the heyday of his career as a bandit Joaquin Muricttta and his band of faithful followers made the recesses of Table mountain the base of their operations in this section. From there they would swoop down on the miners, and then, laden with gold dust, retreat to the mountains. Search as they might, the officers could not locate them. It has been supposed by many this same cave was where the famous outlaw secreted himself. It may be, too, that deep down in the bowels of the earth Joaquin hid the greater portion of his ill-gotten, but nevertheless just as potent, wealth.

Interesting Exhibits.

Philadelphia will draw on Independence hall for some of the exhibits which are to represent the state at the world's fair. It has been decided by the committee in charge that the articles that were used by the continental congress, and which are now in the east room of the hall, including the desk, chairs and pictures of the signers of the declaration of independence, shall be sent to Chicago. The committee also wants to borrow the statue of William Penn, in order to set it up in front of the state building. Citizens of Philadelphia are offering some of their pictures for the art gallery. Among these are Giacomelli's fine painting, "The Festival of the Brides of Venice," and the mosaic picture known as "The Discovery of the Remains of St. Marcus." It contains over one million pieces, and seven years were spent in the composition.

A Queen Dramatist.

Queen Natalie, the Beautiful, of Servia, is among the authors. She has written a play entitled "Mother." No doubt she gives utterance in it to her own motherly sufferings and anguish when forced to separate from her son, the boy king of Servia. A Parisian theater is said to have bought the piece and will produce it. Whether it be good or bad as a work of art, the person and the misfortunes of the authoress have attracted so much attention and supplied the world with so many sensational reports that there will be a great demand for the revelations expected to be given by the pen of the queen, which will insure to the enterprising theater full houses and a profitable business.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California: for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3768, "That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, October, 3d, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
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Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
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and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and
Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

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